

Monetary Offices, Treasury

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identifying transactions that may involve use of the dealer to facilitate money laundering or terrorist financing, including provisions for making reasonable inquiries to determine whether a transaction involves money laundering or terrorist financing, and for refusing to consummate, withdrawing from, or terminating such transactions. Factors that may indicate a transaction is designed to involve use of the dealer to facilitate money laundering or terrorist financing include, but are not limited to:

(A) Unusual payment methods, such as the use of large amounts of cash, multiple or sequentially numbered money orders, traveler's checks, or cashier's checks, or payment from third parties;

(B) Unwillingness by a customer or supplier to provide complete or accurate contact information, financial references, or business affiliations;

(C) Attempts by a customer or supplier to maintain an unusual degree of secrecy with respect to the transaction, such as a request that normal business records not be kept;

(D) Purchases or sales that are unusual for the particular customer or supplier, or type of customer or supplier; and

(E) Purchases or sales that are not in conformity with standard industry practice.

(2) Designate a compliance officer who will be responsible for ensuring that:

(i) The anti-money laundering program is implemented effectively;

(ii) The anti-money laundering program is updated as necessary to reflect changes in the risk assessment, requirements of this part, and further guidance issued by the Department of the Treasury; and

(iii) Appropriate personnel are trained in accordance with paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(3) Provide for on-going education and training of appropriate persons concerning their responsibilities under the program.

(4) Provide for independent testing to monitor and maintain an adequate program. The scope and frequency of the testing shall be commensurate with the risk assessment conducted by the

dealer in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section. Such testing may be conducted by an officer or employee of the dealer, so long as the tester is not the person designated in paragraph (c)(2) of this section or a person involved in the operation of the program.

(d) *Effective date.* A dealer must develop and implement an anti-money laundering program that complies with the requirements of this section on or before the later of January 1, 2006, or six months after the date a dealer becomes subject to the requirements of this section.

[70 FR 33716, June 9, 2005]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 70 FR 33716, June 9, 2005, §103.140 was added, effective July 11, 2005.

§ 103.170 Exempted anti-money laundering programs for certain financial institutions.

(a) *Exempt financial institutions.* Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the following financial institutions (as defined in 31 U.S.C. 5312(a)(2) or (c)(1)) are exempt from the requirement in 31 U.S.C. 5318(h)(1) concerning the establishment of anti-money laundering programs:

(1) An agency of the United States Government, or of a State or local government, carrying out a duty or power of a business described in 31 U.S.C. 5312(a)(2); and

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Temporary exemption for certain financial institutions.* (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the following financial institutions (as defined in 31 U.S.C. 5312(a)(2) or (c)(1)) are exempt from the requirement in 31 U.S.C. 5318(h)(1) concerning the establishment of anti-money laundering programs:

(i) Dealer in precious metals, stones, or jewels;

(ii) Pawnbroker;

(iii) Loan or finance company;

(iv) Travel agency;

(v) Telegraph company;

(vi) Seller of vehicles, including automobiles, airplanes, and boats;

(vii) Person involved in real estate closings and settlements;

(viii) Private banker;

(ix) Insurance company;

(x) Commodity pool operator;

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- (xi) Commodity trading advisor; or
- (xii) Investment company.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, a bank (as defined in §103.11(c)) that is not subject to regulation by a Federal functional regulator (as defined in §103.120(a)(2)) is exempt from the requirement in 31 U.S.C. 5318(h)(1) concerning the establishment of anti-money laundering programs.

(3) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, a person described in §103.11(n)(7) is exempt from the requirement in 31 U.S.C. 5318(h)(1) concerning the establishment of anti-money laundering programs.

(c) *Limitation on exemption.* The exemptions described in paragraphs (a)(2) and (b) of this section shall not apply to any financial institution that is otherwise required to establish an anti-money laundering program by this subpart I.

(d) *Compliance obligations of deferred financial institutions.* Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve an exempt financial institution from its responsibility to comply with any other applicable requirement of law or regulation, including title 31 of the U.S.C. and this part.

[67 FR 21113, Apr. 29, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 67549, Nov. 6, 2002; 67 FR 68935, Nov. 14, 2002]

SPECIAL DUE DILIGENCE FOR CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNTS AND PRIVATE BANKING ACCOUNTS

SOURCE: 67 FR 48351, July 23, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 103.175 Definitions.

Except as otherwise provided, the following definitions apply for purposes of §§ 103.176 through 103.190:

- (a) *Attorney General* means the Attorney General of the United States.
- (b) [Reserved]
- (c) *Certification* and *Recertification* mean the certification and recertification forms described in Appendices A and B, respectively, to this subpart.
- (d) *Correspondent account.* (1) The term *correspondent account* means:
 - (i) [Reserved]
 - (ii) For purposes of §§ 103.177 and 103.185, a correspondent account is an

account established by a covered financial institution for a foreign bank to receive deposits from, to make payments or other disbursements on behalf of a foreign bank, or to handle other financial transactions related to the foreign bank.

(2) For purposes of this definition, the term *account*:

- (i) Means any formal banking or business relationship established to provide regular services, dealings, and other financial transactions; and
 - (ii) Includes a demand deposit, savings deposit, or other transaction or asset account and a credit account or other extension of credit.
- (e) *Correspondent relationship* has the same meaning as correspondent account for purposes of §§ 103.177 and 103.185.

(f) *Covered financial institution* means:

- (1) [Reserved]
- (2) For purposes of §§ 103.177 and 103.185:
 - (i) An insured bank (as defined in section 3(h) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(h)));
 - (ii) A commercial bank or trust company;
 - (iii) A private banker;
 - (iv) An agency or branch of a foreign bank in the United States;
 - (v) A credit union;
 - (vi) A thrift institution;
 - (vii) A corporation acting under section 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.*); and
 - (viii) A broker or dealer registered or required to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*).

(g) *Foreign bank.* The term *foreign bank* shall have the meaning provided in § 103.11(o).

- (h) [Reserved]
- (i) *Foreign shell bank* means a foreign bank without a physical presence in any country.
- (j) [Reserved]
- (k) [Reserved]
- (l) *Owner.* (1) The term *owner* means any person who, directly or indirectly:
 - (i) Owns, controls, or has power to vote 25 percent or more of any class of voting securities or other voting interests of a foreign bank; or